

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮುಕ್ತ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ
ಮಾನಸಗಂಗೋತ್ರಿ, ಮೈಸೂರು ೫೭೦ ೦೦೬

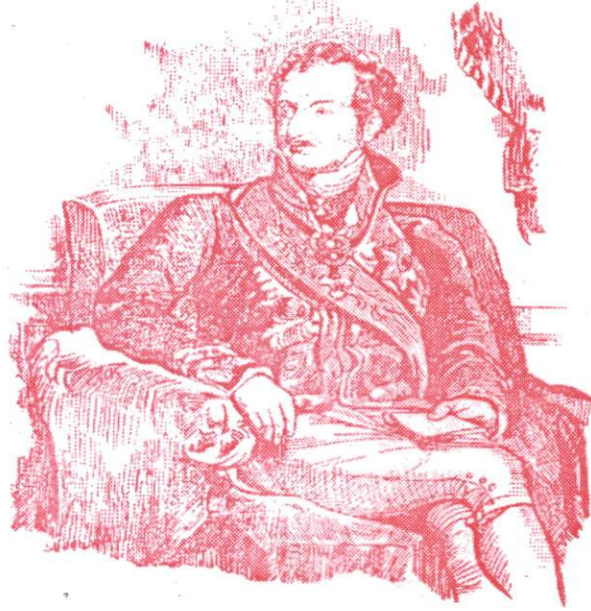


KARNATAKA STATE OPEN UNIVERSITY

Manasagangotri, Mysore - 570 006

HISTORY

M.A. (Previous)
Course - 4



Austrian Chancellor -Metternich

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ಉನ್ನತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಇರುವ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಜಾತಂತ್ರೀಕರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಕ್ತ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಆರಂಭಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ನೀತಿ 1986

ಮುಕ್ತ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯವು ದೂರಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹುಮಾದ್ಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
..... ವಿದ್ಯಾಕಾಂಕ್ಷಿಗಳನ್ನು ಜ್ಞಾನ ಸಂಪಾದನೆಗಾಗಿ ಕಲಿಕಾ ಕೇಂದ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಂಡೊಯ್ಯುವ ಬದಲು, ಜ್ಞಾನ ಸಂಪತ್ತನ್ನು ವಿದ್ಯೆ ಕಲಿಯುವವರ ಬಳಿ ಕೊಂಡೊಯ್ಯುವ ವಾಹಕವಾಗಿದೆ.
ಡಾ. ಕುಳಂದೈಸ್ವಾಮಿ

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M.A. History
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Course - IV

Block - 3

INTRODUCTION

Dear Student,

Block III consists of Three Units i.e; *The Czarist Russia (1871-1917); Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Balkan States (1871-1917)* and *Expansion of Europe – in Africa, Asia and Pacific*.

In Unit 103 you are going to study about the important developments that took place during the reigns of Alexander III and Nicholas II in Russia. You would understand the Counter-Reforms of Alexander III, the rise of political parties, the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-5, the Revolution of 1905, and about the role of Russia in World War I during the reign of Nicholas II in this Unit.

In Unit 104, you would understand about the Compromise Treaty signed between Austria and Hungary. Then you are also going to learn about the developments in the Turkish Empire. In this unit you also learn about the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78 and the events which led to the Congress of Berlin. Finally you would come to know about Balkan wars.

The Unit 105 is devoted for expansion of Europe in Africa, Asia and Pacific. In this Unit you would learn about the partition of Africa among the European powers. Then you are also going to understand the establishment of European hegemony in Asia and Pacific.

All the best

Dr. G.Ramarathan

Reader in History

Karnataka State Open

University Mysore –570006

UNIT 103 The Czarist Russia (1871-1917)

STRUCTURE

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103.0 OBJECTIVES

By studying this unit you are going to understand:

- steps taken by Alexander III to abolish the reforms introduced by his father Alexander II.
- emergence the Political parties of in Russia during the reign of Nicholas II, such as Social Democratic Labour party, Social Revolutionary party, Liberals, Kadets and others.
- the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-05 - Its causes, the course, the treaty of Portsmouth, its results and its effects on Russia.
- the Revolution of 1905 – its causes, Father Gapon's role, the event of Bloody Sunday, the important events of the Revolution, Results of the Revolution and its effects on Russia.
- the work of the four Dumas convened between 1906 and 1917.
- Outbreak of World War I –Russia's role, important battles fought by Russia, defeat of Russia, conclusion of the treaty of Brest litovsk, effect of the war on Russian economy, and the outbreak of the Revolution of 1917 in Russia.

103.1 INTRODUCTION

Many important events occurred in Russia between 1871 and 1914. From 1871 onwards Russia began to show interest in the Eastern Question again. The death of Alexander II in 1881 paved the way again for the establishment of reactionary regime under Alexander III (1881-1894). Alexander III decided to put an end to the various reforms introduced by his father. His reign has been described as an Age of Counter Reforms in the history of Russia. The Russian monarchical absolutism asserted itself for the last time. The last Tsar in Russia was Nicholas II (1894 – 1917). His reign witnessed many dramatic events. The reactionery forces began to work to overthrow the monarchy. Many political parties emerged. In foreign policy also Russia's expansion in the Far East led to Russo-Japanese war. The defeat of Russia in the War led to the outbreak of the Revolution in 1905. Duma was established following the Revolution. Russia as a member of Triple Entente was forced to wage war against Austria and Germany in

World War. Russia's participation in World War I brought disaster to the Russian monarchy. It resulted in the outbreak of the Revolution in 1917.

103.2 ALEXANDER II (1855 – 1881)

Alexander II was the ruler of Russia from 1855 to 1881. During his reign because of many adverse circumstances he was forced to introduce many reforms. Therefore his reign has been described as an age of Great Reforms in the history of Russia. (For details see Unit 98).

Even in the foreign policy also major events occurred during his period. Immediately after his accession he concluded the peace Treaty of Paris in 1856. Then towards the closing years of his he began to show interest in the Balkans. Russia wanted to free the Slavs from the political and religious yoke of Turkish Sultan. It led to the outbreak of Russo-Turkish war in 1877-78. The war came to an end by the treaty of Sanstefano. But the Great powers brought pressure upon Russia to revise the treaty of Sanstefano. Thus the Congress of Berlin was held and new treaty was signed regarding the Eastern Question. (For detail see Unit 104).

103.3 ALEXANDER III 1881-1894

Alexander II was succeeded by his son Alexander III in 1881. During his reign the Russian monarchical absolutism asserted itself for the last time. His political creed consisted of three things i.e., orthodoxy, autocracy and nationality. The person who exercised the greatest influence, was his former tutor, Constantine Pobydonostsev. He was strongly reactionery in his political philosophy and completely opposed to constitutional government.

103.3.1 THE ERA OF COUNTER REFORMS

Pobydonostsev and many advisers of Alexander III were the opponents of Alexander II's administrative reforms. They argued that Alexander II's reforms have undermined and endangered Russia's very existence as a national state. They formulated a Programme to restore 'what was destroyed' by the administrative reforms of Alexander II. This desire to setback the clock of history justifies the appellation of "the era of counter reforms" often applied to the reign of Alexander III.

The silencing of the press remained an immediate policy of the regime. A law was passed in 1882. As a result all the newspapers and Journals were reduced to the status of mouthpieces of the government. The

Universities were brought under the government control by abolishing autonomy. Similarly schools and colleges came under the strict supervision of the government. The powers of the Judiciary were also curtailed. The extra-judicial powers were given to military tribunals and administrative officials.

One of the most vexatious and foolish measure was the persecution of ethnic minorities and local languages. Russian was made the medium of instruction in all schools in the border regions of the Russian empire. The government of Alexander III despised and hated the Roman Catholics, Protestants, Russian dissenters and the Jews. Especially the dislike of Jews was an integral part of Alexander III's reign. A number of restrictions were imposed upon the Jews. The net result was that a large number of Jews left for America and Palestine.

103.3.2 FOREIGN POLICY :

Alexander III lives in Russian history as the Tsar Peace maker. Under his rule the empire remained at peace except for minor military expeditions in central Asia. The principal developments in Russian foreign relations under Alexander III were the renewal of the 'Three Emperors' league, conflict with England in central Asia, the Bulgarian crisis, the termination of the Russo-German Alliance and the conclusion of an Alliance with France.

103.4 NICHOLAS II (1894-1917)

Nicholas II succeeded Alexander III on October 20th 1894. He was an accomplished linguistic and travelled extensively in Russia and abroad. He visited Egypt, India and Japan. Like his father he believed in autocracy and he rejected representative government. The dominating influence in Nicholas's life, however, was his wife Alexandra. It is no exaggeration to state that the two decades of his reign were the most dramatic of Russian history. By his lack of imagination and insensitivity to the needs of the times, Czar Nicholas II hastened the tragic fate of his dynasty.

103.4.1 DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE :

Nicholas II paid attention to the progress of commerce and industry with a view to improve the economic conditions of the country. He encouraged foreign capitalists to invest money in Russia and paid great attention to the improvement of means of communication. Sergei witte, who was Minister of Finance from 1892 to 1903, greatly promoted the expansion of Russia's

railway system. The Trans-Siberian Railway, Russia's greatest railway enterprise, which linked the west with Vladivostok, was completed in 1905. Rich deposits of iron and coal encouraged mining industry. In this task of industrialisation he received valuable financial assistance from Finance.

103.4.2 PERSECUTION OF MINORITIES

Nicholas continued the policy of persecution towards Non-Russians. Thus he tried to suppress Germans of Baltic provinces, Jews of Lithuania and Finns of Finland. He also tried to impose Russian language and culture on the people of these provinces. This naturally gave rise to feeling of discontent among the minorities and helped the Nihilists to increase their influence.

103.5 RISE OF POLITICAL PARTIES

On the surface of the country, as under Alexander III, everything appeared to be alright. But behind this curtain powerful forces were at work to overthrow the autocracy and to destroy the existing social and economic institutions. Many revolutionary organizations carried on an intensive anti-governmental propaganda.

103.5.1 SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC LABOUR PARTY

After founding by Plekhanov in 1883 of the first Russian Social Democratic organisation, Marxist ideas made many converts among Russian intellectuals. In 1895 there were about twenty Marxian groups in the St, Petersburg region. In Moscow also many Marxist groups existed. At the congress of Minsk, held in 1898, these Marxist groups were united to form Social Democratic Labour party. Later on this party was split into two namely Bolsheviks and Mensheviks, because of ideological differences.

103.5.2 SOCIALIST REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

The representatives of socialist revolutionary groups met in Kharkov in 1900 and founded the Socialist Revolutionary Party. Its aim was also to overthrow the existing order and to establish a classless society.

103.5.3 THE LIBERALS

The Liberals rejected socialism and revolutionary methods. They stood for political, social and economic reforms.

103.5.4 CONSTITUTIONAL DEMOCRATS OR KADETS

It stood for a gradual and peaceful transition from autocracy to constitutional monarchy, similar to that of England.

103.5.5 OCTOBRISTS

Closest to the Kadets were the Octobrists, who are satisfied with the Emperor's October manifesto of 1905. They organised as party towards the close of 1906.

103.5.6 MONARCHIST PARTY

The Russian Monarchist party, strongly opposed the popular representation and supported the rights of land owners.

103.6 THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR (1904 – 1905)

After the formation of Franco-Russian alliance in 1893 Russia turned her attention from the Balkans to the Far East. In the Far East Sino-Japanese war occurred in 1894 and it came to an end by the treaty of Shimonoseki on April, 17, 1895. But this treaty was soon revised at the initiative of Nicholas II. The Chinese indemnity was increased, but Japan was made to renounce annexation of the Liaotung peninsula. This was of course interpreted by the Japanese as a setback. This was soon followed by the formation of Russo-Chinese Bank with heavy participation by France. It was to this Bank that the construction of new East China Railway was entrusted. Russia acquired on lease Port Arthur and Dairien for twenty five years in 1898. The Russians immediately converted the Port Arthur into a strongest naval base in the Far East.

103.6.1 RUSSIAN AMBITIONS AND ACTIVITIES IN KOREA

Russia had become gradually the greatest European power in the Far East. Inspired by her successes, she now aimed at supremacy in Korea. The Russians undertook offensive measures in order to counteract Japanese

influence in Korea. They sent military advisers and instructors to reorganize the Korean army, obtained timber concessions along Yalu river and mining concessions along Tumen river. Despite these alarming development, Japanese diplomacy made every effort to reach an agreement. They proposed an arrangement that in return for Russian recognition of Japan's primacy in Korea, she was ready to regard Manchuria as lying outside her interest. Russia was in no mood to compromise with Japan.

103.6.2 ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE (1902)

One more diplomatic effort was made by Japan to convince Russia. In November 1901, Ito was sent to St. Petersburg. He was not received properly by Russia. It left Russia in despair. Japan decided to take a bold step to prevent Russia's influence in Korea. Japan was searching for an ally. England on the other hand, also nursed a strong dislike for Russian Far Eastern policy. Hence an Anglo-Japanese Alliance was concluded in 1902. The above agreement recognized the British interest primarily in china and that of Japan in china as well as in Korea. It was also agreed in case of war between Russia and Japan, the entry of any third party on the side of Russia would be followed by that of England on the side of Japan. By this defensive alliance Japan's prestige was greatly enhanced.

103.6.3 OUTBREAK OF THE WAR

The Russians continued to make further menacing moves in Korea. For instance, they occupied a Korean port near the mouth of the Yalu River and built telegraph lines and highways from North Korean points to their military posts in Manchuria. Feeling that the Russian moves menaced her national interests, Japanese were now determined to strike. Tokyo broke diplomatic relations in February 1904. Without a declaration of war Japan began attacking Russian fleet at Port Arthur and Chemulpo.

The Russians anticipated a short as well as victorious war. These calculations very soon proved to be wrong. Because she was badly beaten in Korea and Manchuria. In December 1904 Port Arthur was captured by the Japanese. In May 1905, Admiral Togo inflicted a crushing and decisive naval victory in the straits of Taushima. At Mukden also the Russians were defeated. The Russians were forced to evacuate Mukden, the capital of Manchuria.

In spite of their victories, the Japanese were also exhausted. They invited President Roosevelt of the United States to act as mediator. Both the parties met at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in August 1905. The treaty was signed in September 1905. The treaty gave Japan, the southern half of the Russian island of Sakhalin, great influence in the southern half of Manchuria and the recognition of Japanese dominance in Korea.

103.6.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE WAR

The war has been rightly considered a turning point in the history of the world. For the first time since the 17th century, an Asian Nation had defeated an European power in a major war. The victory was more remarkable because a giant power had been defeated by a dwarf nation. The success of Japan created the greatest impression on the whole of Asia.

The dramatic defeat of Russia contributed for the outbreak of a revolution in 1905. The war gave a serious setback to her prestige. It revealed the weakness of Russia.

103.7 THE REVOLUTION OF 1905

In 1905 the Russian people made their first determined effort to overthrow the Czar's autocratic rule. The workers and peasants were united in a popular movement against the autocracy. By the beginning of 1905, Peasant and worker's disorders and Socialist Revolutionary terrorism had reached serious proportions. The withdrawal of Russian army from the Far East after the defeat in Russo-Japanese war coincided with growing unrest and disarray in European Russia. In January 1905 the government's own clumsy handling of the Putilov strike and the mass demonstration organised by Father G.A. Gapon led to the outbreak of the Revolution of 1905.

Many factors contributed for the outbreak of the Revolution of 1905.

103.7.1 CZARIST REGIME

As the supreme head of the state the Czar of Russia exercised unlimited autocratic powers. There was no constituent assembly, elected by the people to check autocratic powers of the Czar. With an iron hand the rule of the Czar continued. The despotic rule of Alexander III and Nicholas II, the last two Czars of Russia, further aggravated the situation.

A reign of terror was instituted on both political and religious grounds by Alexander III. A new law of 1881 dealing with political offences was directed against all radical and terrorist organizations. Measures were taken to strengthen the police system. Rigid censorship was enforced. Universities were subjected to a new statute, which restricted their autonomy. Thus a reign of terror was introduced under Alexander III which resulted in the worsening of the situation.

Nicholas II (1894 – 1917) successor of Alexander III was irresolute and strongly influenced by reactionaries. Shortly before his accession the married Alexandra of Hesse, a deeply religious woman who dominated him. Nicholas II also like his predecessors believed that constitutional government and parliaments were evils. The first decade of Nicholas II's reign was outwardly quite but uneventful, and beneath the surface developed Marxist, agrarian, socialist and liberal constitutional movements.

103.7.2 ROLE OF THE POLITICAL PARTIES

The Political awakening among the large section of the people slowly crystallized in the formation of political parties. It was a major sign of mounting discontent with autocracy. The violent political outbreak and strikes in the industrial centres were the net results of their activities. The important political parties which came into existence before the outbreak of the revolution of 1905 were : (1) the Constitutional Democratic party (Kadet party), (2) the Socialist Revolutionary party and (3) The Social Democratic Labour party. The social Democratic Labour party was split into two groups, namely, Bolsheviks and Mensheviks.

The political parties succeeded in creating a mass base, because the political climate was quite favourable. The Universities became scene of violent political outbreaks in the 1890's. The Socialist Revolutionaries agitated among the peasants. The Social Democrats stressed the grievances of the industrial workers. The social Democrats succeeded in organizing Labourers in labour unions and other workers' organisation. The Socialist Revolutionary Party encouraged terrorisms between 1901 and 1904, a number of unpopular police and administrative officials were killed. In July 1904, the climax was reached when the reactionary Minister of Interior Von Plehve was assassinated by a member of the Socialist Revolutionary Party. Opposition to the regime grew more and more from every side.

The shortcomings of the reign of Czar Nicholas II paved the way to the Revolution of 1905. He lacked real experience in the affairs of the state

and so failed to appreciate the seriousness of their relation of all these events, trends and occurrences. Being influenced by Pobedonostsev procurator of Holy Synod, the Czar replied to this growing popular discontent with the customary reprisals and unwarranted brutality.

The Czar retreated a little for the first time after the assassination of Plehve. To stem the tide of discontent, the government decided to make a few concessions to the opposition. Censorship was to some extent relaxed and assured reforms. A more significant gesture was the appointment of Mirsky in August 1904 to Plehve's post. A man of liberal views, Mirsky tried to win the sympathy of the people by repealing the more unpopular measures.

103.7.3 DEBACLE IN THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR

It was a blunder committed by the government by following an aggressive military policy in the Far East in the midst of so much political and social unrest.

The then Minister of the Interiors, Plehve, advised the Czar in favour of provoking war solely to divert opposition pressure into something external. A few in the government anticipated a quick and crushing victory over tiny Japan. Thus it was believed, would strengthen the Czar's regime.

The masses had no knowledge of the objects for which the war in the Far East was being fought. They were upset by the news from the front, where the Russian's suffered humiliating defeats one after another at the hands of Japan. Defeats in Manchuria and the annihilation of a large Russian fleet in Japanese waters fostered public unrest. When Port Arthur was surrendered to the Japanese, in December 1904, it caused intense public indignation. It contributed to a strike of workers in St. Petersburg early in January 1905.

103.7.4 FATHER GAPON'S PETITION TO THE CZAR

On November 19, 1904, a great congress of the Zemstvo met in St. Petersburg. They unanimously asked for freedom of speech and press, freedom conscience and association, equality for national minorities, and the convocation of an elective national assembly. The emperor hereafter expressed his own intention of granting reforms but the request for a national assembly was not granted.

In February 1904, Father Gapon St. Petersburg's priest obtained permission to form an assembly of the Russian factory workers of St.Petersburg. Gapon soon won the trust and confidence of thousands of workers. Meanwhile four workers of Putilov factory were dismissed in the late December 1904. Gapon and his followers threatened the Putilov management and St.Petersburg authorities with a strike, unless the cases of four dismissed workers would be reviewed. Rejection of this request brought 13,000 Putilov workers out on strike in January 1905. These workers were joined by the other workers of St.Petersburg. As the strike spread Gapon rather quietly formulated demands with a broader appeal than the original one made by the Putilov workers. Peace with Japan, an eight-hour day, higher wages, a constituent assembly, free medical care, civil rights and the right to strike and to form unions. No doubt the workers were very much influenced by the Socialist and liberal intellectuals, but it is to be noted that Gapon seems to have tried to retain leadership of the strike movement in his own hands and to exclude from it non-worker political agitators. The final strategy Gapon decided on was to prepare a workers petition for "Justice and protection" that thousand of workers were to present personally to the Czar. Gapon announced on Sunday January 9, he would lead the people to the winter palace.

103.7.5 BLOODY SUNDAY

By this time it was almost too late for the government to correct the error it had already made in allowing Gapon to rally about himself a large part of 200,000 industrial workers in St.Petersburg. The police did not dare to carry out the Ministry of Interiors order to arrest Gapon and his followers. No one in the Government could suggest any reasonable alternative, other than to continue the assembling of troops at key points in the capital. On Sunday January 9, Gapon and his lieutenants led thousands of workers in St.Petersburg, unarmed and often carrying icons and singing religious hymns, these demonstrators did not challenge the authority of the Russian state, but they nevertheless represented a serious threat to order in the capital. The Police and 20,000 troops had orders to disperse the marchers once, they reached designated points within the city and not to allow them to in the winter palace square. However, they were unable to carry out these orders without firing into crowds and killing hundreds of men, women and children. This incident has been described as 'Bloody Sunday' in the history of Russia.

103.7.6 OUTBREAK OF THE REVOLUTION

The news of "Bloody Sunday" was received indignantly by students, intellectuals and workers and produced a wave of protests in the country. 'Bloody Sunday' and the unrest following it completely discredited Mirski as Minister of Interior. He was replaced by A.G Bulygin. The Czar promised to summon a consultative elected body. Opposition groups were understandably not satisfied with such general assurances and limited concessions pressed for more extensive concession from the government. The professional intelligentsia in particular, sharply criticized the government during these months and by May they had formed fourteen professional unions and united them into a union of unions, headed by Milukov, the future leader of Kadet party. They demanded the convocation of a constituent assembly. At the same time a more moderate conference of representatives of the Zemstvos, the municipalities and the gentry met at Moscow and appealed for the Czar to call together freely elected peoples representatives for advice. But the Czar and the councillors remain convinced that any representative assembly in Russia had to have a strictly limited and advisory character and that it should not fundamentally alter the existing autocratic system.

But still disorder continued in many parts of Russia. In the countryside peasant unrest began as early as February and reached serious proportions by the summer of 1905. Socialist Revolutionaries agitated among the peasants to the watchword "all land for the peasants" and told them that the question of ownership of the land would now have to be settled by a constituent assembly or a Duma. In the second part of 1905 agrarian disorders and riots were common in many regions. Estates were invaded and ransacked and toward the end of the year the police often found powerless and obliged to withdraw from the village and allow the peasants to organize committees and manage their own affairs. In the Summer of 1905 an All Russian peasants' union was formed. A programme was drawn up for the peasants to follow. They were the socialization of land, civil and military disobedience, co-operation with the urban proletariat against the authorities and the convocation of a constituent assembly. The government soon arrested its leaders. Thus they were deprived of an opportunity to lead and co-ordinate a peasant revolutionary movement.

Both Socialist revolutionaries and Social Democrats agitated among soldiers and sailors and found a particularly receptive audience among the unruly veterans returning from the Far East at the end of 1905. These soldiers took over the entire sections of the Trans-Siberian rail road, pillaged

and ransacked railway stations and generally terrified local officials and civilians. In October and November serious disturbances and revolts occurred among sailors and soldiers in many parts of Russia. But all these revolts were suppressed by troops who remained loyal to the government.

Meanwhile unrest continued and intensified in Russian urban and industrial centres. The general strike that paralyzed Russia during October began with printers and bakers' strikes early in the month and assumed serious proportions. When the illegal Railway unions began organizing a national strike that quickly spread to telegraph, telephone and other service workers. The St.Petersburg Soviet of worker's deputies met for the first time to co-ordinate strike efforts.

103.7.7 OCTOBER MANIFESTO

The general strike, mass peasant disobedience and widespread mutinies in the armed forces placed the government between the horns of an agonizing dilemma. When Count Witte returned to St. Petersburg in September after concluding peace with Japan, he insisted that the government had but two alternatives : either to impose a military dictatorship on society or to grant society some form of constitutional government. Emperor Nicholas II yielded to Witte's arguments in favour of constitutional government; and he had Witte draft the famous manifesto of October 30, which granted such basic freedom as those of assembly, free press and speech and promised a state Duma elected on the basis of a franchise wider than that promised by Bulygin. This Duma was also to have the right to participate in the preparations of the Empires Law.

The October Manifesto satisfied the demands of many moderate liberals and therefore contributed to the dividing and weakening of opposition to government. The leaders of the St.Petersburg Soviet responded negatively to the October Manifesto. The government arrested Khrustalev Nosair, the Chairman of the Soviet workers' deputies. Afterwards troops arrested 267 members of the Soviet. The St.Petersburg Soviet had existed for about seven weeks and had given the workers a taste of power and experience in running their own affairs that they later put to good use in the Petrograd Soviet of February to October 1917.

The revolutionary leaders renewed their strike in December and called for an armed uprising. The Bolsheviks in particular had advocated armed insurrections throughout 1905. In December they achieved their great suc-

cess in prevailing upon the Mensheviks and socialist Revolutionaries of the Moscow Soviet to stage an armed uprising. On 23 December fighting began between Czarist troops and Moscow workers, which ended after a week. The troops finally suppressed the revolt. About 1000 people were killed at Moscow.

Following the suppression of Moscow uprising on the one hand and partial implementation of the promises made by the October Manifesto, on the other, gradually restored law and order and governmental authority throughout the empire. Thus the Duma electoral law published at the end of December 1905, partly satisfied objections that had been made to the previous Bulygin Duma extending the franchise to the urban proletariat.

The new political institutions were established by the fundamental laws of April 1906. These institutions provided essentially for a constitutional monarchy with considerable discretionary powers remaining in the hands of the emperor and his bureaucracy.

103.7.8 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE REVOLUTION OF 1905

The revolution was not successful in overthrowing the Czar. It was suppressed by the Czar. Yet the Revolution of 1905 had brought important changes in the country. Though the Czar still enjoyed many rights, he was now no longer an absolute monarch. Russia, following the Revolution had parliamentary institutions and organised parties; the power of the aristocracy had been greatly reduced. It must be stressed, however, that Russia's parliament remained highly unrepresentative as half of the state council was appointed by the Czar. The ministers also remained responsible to the Czar.

In short, the abortive revolution was but a prologue to the real revolution to come. The lessons of the revolution were never lost right of the revolutionaries. Trotsky rightly remarked : "The Revolution is dead. Long live the Revolution".

103.8 CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY 1906-1917

According to the October Manifesto of 1905 the elections were held and the first Duma was summoned in 1906. But over an agrarian problem the quarrel occurred between the Duma members and the Czar. As a result the first Duma was dissolved in July 1906. Again the elections were held and the second Duma was convened in March 1907. Again the Duma

members opposed the government polices. Again the second Duma was dissolved in June 1907. After the dissolution of the second Duma electoral law was changed. Thus the elections were held. The third Duma was convened in November 1907. This Duma completed its full term of five years. The third Duma approved Stolypin's land reforms and passed legislations regarding primary schools. The elections to the fourth Duma were held in 1912. It was convened in November 1912. When the World War I broke out all parties rallied to the regime. Russia withstood the attacks of both Austria and Germany in the beginning. But finally Russia was defeated. The economic conditions deteriorated. The Revolution in Russia occurred in the midst of World War. The people decided to end the regime of the Czar. A few members of the Duma on 15th March 1917 forced him to abdicate. Nicholas II abdicated in favour of his brother, the Grand Duke Michael, but as the people were not prepared to accept a member of the royal family, Michael refused to assume the crown. A Provisional Government was established to rule Russia. Thus the rule of Nicholas II came to an end in Russia.

103.9 RUSSIA AND WORLD WAR I

The assassination of Arch Duke Francis Ferdinand of Austria on June 28, 1914 at Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia precipitated the crisis. The Austro-Hungarian government decided to take strong action at the death of this heir-apparent to the Austrian throne. On July 23, she dispatched an ultimatum to Serbia demanding practically a voice in her internal government. Serbia accepted all the terms except those that diminished her sovereignty. The Austrian government denounced the Serbian reply as unsatisfactory and declared War on 28th July. In less than a week all the great powers were at war.

103.9.1 DECLARATION OF WAR BY RUSSIA

The news of the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia evoked immediate response in St. Petersburg. When Austria declared war on Serbia, Russia also declared war against Austria. In the meantime, Germany sent an ultimatum to Russia on July 31, demanding demobilization within 12 hours or face consequences. Russia rejected the ultimatum. This led to German declaration of war on Russia on August 1. On August 3 Germany declared war on France. Violating the treaty guaranteeing Belgian independence, Germany entered Belgium on 3rd August. This brought England into war on August 4. Thus the World War I began.

The first month of the War brought the Germans well within thirty miles of Paris. The Allied powers, therefore, earnestly appealed Russia to launch an offensive into East Prussia. A massive Russian invasion of East Prussia began on August 17, 1914. In the beginning the Russian war on a few victories. But soon they were defeated and the army suffered heavily. It demoralized the Russian army. Thereafter the Russians did not make any attempt to conquer East Prussia.

103.9.2 RUSSIAN VICTORIES

The Russians launched simultaneously an offensive in the Austrian province of Galicia on August 18. They scored important victories during the opening weeks. Russia captured Lvov, the capital of Galicia. The Austrian army was totally routed.

103.9.3 RUSSIA'S SETBACK

The Austria-Hungarian empire was in a crisis. It was only in 1815 Germany turned towards East to save her ally. By the end of the year Germany recovered all the territory lost earlier and forced the Czar's armies out of Galicia. Russia was also forced to give up Warsaw, Brest-Litovsk, Lithuania and a huge stretch of Ukrainian and white Russian provinces. This was really a great setback to Russia.

The series of defeats in 1915 undoubtedly contributed to the demoralization of the Russian troops. For the moment, however, Russia was not prepared to accept defeat. In the summer of 1916 Russia launched an offensive. By October, when the military operations came to a standstill, the Austrian army was smashed and about 400,000 persons were captured by the Russian army.

103.9.4. OUTBREAK OF THE REVOLUTION OF 1917

Unfortunately by the end of 1916 the economic conditions deteriorated and the situation in Russia worsened. There was no sufficient food available to the people. Even the soldiers were not supplied with proper maintenance and food. As a result in the midst of the war Revolution broke out in Feb. 1917. Tsar Nicholas II was forced to abdicate the throne. Provisional Government was established following the abdication of the Tsar to rule over Russia. The provisional government wanted to continue the war. The people were against the continuation of the war. Meanwhile, the provi-

sional Government became unpopular. It was a fine opportunity for Bolsheviks to seize power. Thus the October Revolution occurred in 1917 and the Bolsheviks came to power. Bolsheviks wanted to end the war and establish peace in Russia. Thus Lenin concluded the Brest-Litovsk treaty with Germany in March 1918. By this treaty, Russia surrendered more than one million square miles of territory, including third of her arable land, a third of factories and almost three quarters of her iron deposits. The Bolshevik regime was forced to grant independence to Finland, Georgia and the Ukraine. Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania were ceded to Germany. In addition to these harsh terms, Russia was made to pay a large war indemnity.

103.10 LET US SUM UP

In this unit many events which occurred in Russia during the reign of Alexander III and Nicholas have been described. Alexander III abolished many reforms introduced by his father Alexander II. In foreign policy he followed a policy of restraint. Only in Central Asia he came into conflict with England. It was also solved without waging a major war. Under his rule the empire remained at peace.

It was during the rule of Nicholas II, the last ruler of Russia, many outstanding events took place. Revolutionary activities in Russia increased. Many political parties emerged. During his rule Russia showed interest in conquering many places in the Far East. The result was the humiliating defeat at the hands of Japan. It became an important cause for the outbreak of Revolution of 1905. The Revolution lasted for a year. Finally the Revolution was crushed. But the Tsar was forced to grant a Duma to the Russian people. He became a constitutional monarch. Four Dumas were summoned between 1906 and 1917. Russia entered World War I as a member of the Triple entente. Initially Russia was successful in many battles. But ultimately she suffered defeats at the hands of Germany and Austria. The result of this war was that her economic conditions deteriorated. People faced scarcity of food. Even the soldiers did not get sufficient food or ammunitions. People revolted against the rule of the Czar in Feb 1917. Thus began the Revolution. The Tsar was forced to abdicate the throne. The rule of the Romanov dynasty came to an end. In the place of Tsar a Provisional Government was established to rule Russia. But the Provisional Government showed interest in the continuation of the war. As a result soon it became unpopular. It was a fine opportunity for Bolsheviks to seize power in Russia. Another Revolution occurred in October 1917 under the leadership of Lenin. The Bolsheviks established power in Russia. Lenin concluded Brest-litovsk treaty with

Germany. But when Germany itself was finally defeated it agreed at the peace treaty of Paris to abandon the Brest-litovsk treaty. Afterwards the Allies made new arrangements about eastern Europe.

103.11 Model Questions

1. Critically Examine the causes and consequences of Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905.
2. Explain the importance of the Revolution of 1905 in the History of Russia.
3. Discuss the role of Russia in World War I and point out its effect on Russia.

103.12 Boos for further Study

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| David Mackenzie
And
Michael W. Curran | : | <i>A History of Russia and the Soviet Union</i> , Illinois, 1977 |
| Dues, Paul | : | <i>A History of Russia</i> , London, 1974 |
| Wren, Melvin.C | : | <i>The Course of Russian History</i> ,
New York 1968 |
| B.P. Dalal | : | <i>Russia in 20th Century</i> , Bombay 1978. |

Prof. Shivanna

NOTE

This image shows a full page of primary-ruled paper. It features multiple horizontal rows, each defined by two parallel dashed lines. The lines are evenly spaced across the entire page, providing a guide for handwriting practice. There are no margins, text, or other markings present.

UNIT – 104 AUSTRIA- HUNGARY, TURKEY AND BALKAN STATES (1871-1917)

STRUCTURE

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- 104.1 Introduction
- 104.2 Austria – Hungary
 - 104.2.1 The empire of Austria after 1867
 - 104.2.2 The kingdom of Hungary after 1867
 - 104.2.3 Territorial gains of Austria after 1867
- 104.3 Turkey after 1871
 - 104.3.1 The Bulgarian Atrocities.
 - 104.3.2 Russo - Turkish War (1877-78)
 - 104.3.3 The Treaty of SanStefano
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- 104.8 The Turko-Italian war of 1911-12
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 - 104.9.1 Serbia
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 - 104.9.5 The Second Balkan war 1913
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 - 104.9.7 Results of the Balkan wars
- 104.10 Let us sum up
- 104.11 Model questions
- 104.12 Books for further study

104.0 OBJECTIVES

By studying this unit you would be able to:

- Understand the developments in Austria-Hungary after 1871
- Know the events, which led to the outbreak of revolts in the Balkan State in 1875.

Learn about the Russo-Thukish war.

- Understand the provisions of the treaty of Sanstefano
- acquaint with the circumstances which led to the summoning of the Congress of Berlin and the provisions of the treaty.
- Know clearly to what extent the Berlin treaty resolved the problem of Eastern Question.
- Know the developments that brought about the Young Turk Revolution in the Ottoman Empire.
- Understand about the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.
- Acquaint with the formation of the Balkan League.
- Get a clear picture of two Balkan wars and their results.
- Learn how these Balkan wars led to World War I

104.1 INTRODUCTION

After 1871 many developments took place in Austria-Hungary, in Turkish Empire and in the Balkan states, which eventually led to the outbreak of the World War I.

As has already been stated that in 1867 a Compromise Treaty was signed between Austria and Hungary and thus a dual monarchy was established. Even after this, Hungary was not happy. A few political parties wanted to free completely Hungary from the control of Austria. In spite of this opposition the dominance of Austria over Hungary continued. As a result Austria-Hungary remained as a powerful empire till the out break of World War-I.

The Turkish Empire was further weakened after 1871. After 1856 for about twenty Years she could preserve the Balkan states. In 1875 again the eastern question, came to the forefront. Following this she had to fight a war with Russia, which finally led to the summoning of the congress of Berlin. After this the internal problems multiplied in the Turkish Empire

In Balkan States there were many developments after the congress of Berlin. With the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria- Hungary, swiftly many changes took place in the Balkan states. At last they realized that Great powers would not solve their problems. Hence they

decided to unite and form a league to free from the Turkish authority. This led to two Balkan wars and finally for the outbreak of World War I.

104.2 AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

As a result of the defeat of Austria at the hands of Sardinia in 1859 and by Prussia in 1866, she lost many territories. She lost Lombardy and Venetia in Italy. She also lost control over German confederation. Afterwards Austria was forced to make a compromise with Hungary. Thus a Compromise Treaty was signed in 1867.

Austria-Hungary consisted of two distinct, independent states but each had the same ruler who in Austria bore the title of emperor and in Hungary that of king. Each state had its own parliament consisting of two chambers.

104.2.1 THE EMPIRE OF AUSTRIA AFTER 1867

As soon as Austria made a compromise with Hungary, the other nationalists also demanded concessions. The leaders of this movement were the Czechs of Bohemia. They demanded that the kingdom of Bohemia should be restored, that Francis Joseph should be crowned in Prague. The agitation grew to such an extent that the emperor decided to yield to the Bohemians. On September 14, 1871, he formally recognized the historic rights of the kingdom of Bohemia and agreed to be crowned in Prague, as he had been crowned king in Budapest. But to the intense indignation of the Czechs, these promises were never carried out, because of the opposition of the Austrian-Germans and the Magyars who determined not to share with them their privileged position.

Universal Suffrage in Austria

The Movement for democracy was successful in Austria. By the law of January 26, 1907, all men in Austria over twenty four years of age were given the right to vote, the most noteworthy result of the first elections on this popular basis (May 1907), was the return of 87 socialists. This party previously had only about a dozen representatives. It was noticed at the sametime in the elections that racial parties lost heavily.

104.2.2 THE KINGDOM OF HUNGARY AFTER 1867

Toward the close of nineteenth century there grew up among the Magyars themselves a new party, which still further complicated an already complex situation. It was called the independence party and was under the

leadership of Francis Kossuth son of Louis Kossuth. This party was opposed to the compromise of 1867, and wished to have Hungary more independence. It demanded that Hungary should have her own diplomatic corps, control her relations with foreign countries independently of Austria, and possesses the right to have her own tariff, particularly did it demand the use of magyar language in the Hungarian part of the army of the dual monarchy. But was always rejected by Francis Joseph saying that it might lead to confusion on the battlefield. They also demanded for universal suffrage, the Magyars did not tolerate the dominance of Austria. In 1914, less than twenty five percent of adult male population of Hungary possessed the vote. Parliamentary freedom had practically disappeared and at the outbreak of the war Hungary was being ruled quite despotically.

104.2.3 TERRITORIAL GAINS OF AUSTRIA HUNGARY AFTER 1867

At the congress of Berlin in 1878. Austria-Hungary was given the right to "Occupy" and administer Bosnia and Herzegovina. The acquisition of these Balkan states, provided an opportunity to Austria-Hungary in future to interfere freely in the Eastern Question. In October 1908 Austria-Hungary declared the provinces formally annexed. This gradually led to the outbreak of World War-I.

104.3 TURKEY AFTER 1871

In 1875 the Eastern Question again came to the forefront. The Sultan of Turkey continued the policy of suppression of christian subjects. As a result the people of Herzegovina revolted against the Sultan in 1875. Soon Bosnian the people of Montenegro and Bulgaria, also joined the revolt.

104.3.1 THE BULGARIAN ATROCITIES

Early in 1876 the christians in Bulgaria, a large province of European Turkey, rose against the Sultan and killed many Turkish officials. As a reaction the Porte determined upon revenge. It let loose violence resulting in horrible atrocities. While one estimate put the murder of christians in Bulgaria at 12,000 another put the figure as high as 30,000. The news of the "Bulgarian atrocities" "aroused intense anger in Europe. Gladstone, ex-Prime Minister of England urged that the Turks be expelled from Europe" bag and baggage".

104.3.2 THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR (1877-78)

The rulers of Montenegro and Serbia were greatly shocked and alarmed by the Bulgarian atrocities. They concluded an alliance and opened hostilities against the Porte. Within a few weeks the Sultan defeated Serbia and Montenegro and their rulers sued for peace.

A few days after Serbia's declaration of war, Alexander-II of Russia and Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary met at Reichstadt and reached an agreement concerning a common policy in the Balkans (July 8, 1876). By this agreement Russia secured the neutrality of Austria.

The Serbian defeat was a shock to Russian nationals and Pan-Slavs. They demanded for a vigorous action against Turkey. As a result Russia mobilized her troops in Nov. 1876. Meanwhile six European powers; England, Russia, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy met at Constantinople to avert the war. The delegates suggested to Turkey about the reforms to be introduced in the Ottoman Empire. But Turkey rejected those proposals. The conference ended in failure. These powers again met at London. London protocol was also rejected by the sultan.

OUTBREAK OF THE WAR:

Following the failure of these two conferences, Alexander II declared war on Turkey in April 1877. The war was fought simultaneously in the Balkan area and in Transcaucasia. Of the two fronts European was more important in the initial stages, Russian troops secured victory on both fronts. They occupied Roumania and Asia Minor on the Danubian front and Bayazid, Ardhan and kars on the Caucasian front. However their further advance towards Adrianople and Plevna was repulsed and checked by the Turkish troops. But finally the Russian troops defeated the Turkish troops and occupied Plevna. Afterwards the Russian troops captured Adrianople. When the Russian troops marched towards Constantinople, the Porte sued for peace.

104.3.3 THE TREATY OF SANSTEFANO

On March 3, 1878, the Treaty of Sanstefano was signed between Russia and Turkey. This treaty was to transform the political map of Balkan states.

The terms of the treaty were;

1. The Sultan was to recognize the independence of Serbia, Montenegro, and Rumania.
2. Bulgaria was to become an autonomous principality under the nominal suzerainty of the Sultan. It should secure most of Macedonia.
3. The Porte promised to introduce reforms in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

4. Russia was to receive a part of Armenia and a large war indemnity. It was to receive Ardhan, Kars, Batum, and Bayazid on the Asiatic front.

Reaction to the Treaty of Sanstefano.

The Russian victory over Turkey in 1878, and subsequent benefits derived by Russia at the cost of her enemy excited the jealousy of European powers. The two principal beneficiaries of the treaty of Sanstefano were Montenegro and Bulgaria. Russia was to receive Ardhan, kars, Batum and Bayazid on the Asiatic front. The treaty disillusioned most of the other Balkan states. The terms of the treaty of Sanstefano were highly satisfying to Tsar Alexander II. But the treaty was opposed and criticized by Great Britain and Austria-Hungary. England particularly fearing Russian expansion southward toward the Mediterranean declared that the treaty of Sanstefano must be submitted to international congress. Austria-Hungary feared that a triumph of Slavic nationalism in both Russia and the Balkans would intensify the nationalist feelings of Slavic peoples in her own empire. Further if Russia were to secure a predominant place in southeastern Europe, Austria-Hungary would not have any chance of obtaining compensation in future for its past losses in Italy and Germany, further it was the violation of the Reichstadt agreement made between Russia Austria before the outbreak of the war in 1876. So emperor Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary demanded that the treaty of Sanstefano should be revised by the Congress of European powers. Britain supported the Austrian demand. Bismarck the German chancellor invited the powers to hold the congress at the German capital Berlin.

Russia was angry with the demand of the European powers to revise the treaty of Sanstefano, because she was likely to be deprived of the spoils and prestige of the recent victory. The reluctant Tsar was given a threat of war by Britain. Russia was not prepared for another war with Britain. Thus he agreed for an international congress to revise the treaty of Sanstefano.

104.4 CONGRESS OF BERLIN (1878)

Bismarck convened international congress at Berlin in July 1878. At the Congress of Berlin, the Treaty of sanstefano was revised. All the Europe an powers and the Porte were signatories to the Treaty.

104.4.1 PROVISIONS OF THE TREATY

1. Russia was permitted to regain the strip of Bessarbia, which it had lost in 1856, and to retain the Armenian districts, which the Treaty of Sanstefano promised. On the Asian front Russia received Kars, Batum and Ardhan.

2. Austria-Hungary was accorded the right to occupy and administer the Turkish provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
3. Great Britain received Cyprus.
4. The treaty of Berlin confirmed the provision of the treaty of Sanstefano in recognizing the independence of Rumania, Serbia and Montenegro. Rumania received a part of Dobrudja for having lost all of Bessarbia to Russia.
5. The treaty of Sanstefano had made provision for greater Bulgaria but at the treaty of Berlin it was split into three separate parts; (1) the northern part alone recognized as the autonomous principality of Bulgaria, but was to elect its own prince. (2) The southern part formally called eastern Rumelia under the direct rule of the Sultan, but enjoying some administrative autonomy under a Christian governor and (3) southern part consisting of most of Macedonia and the province of Adrianople under the direct rule of the Sultan. (6) Greece obtained a considerable territory on the mainland towards north.

104.4.2 CONSEQUENCES OF THE TREATY OF BERLIN

The benefits assured by the treaty of Berlin were considerable and they were due solely to Russian intervention, though Russia herself drew little direct from the war. Three Balkan states long in process of formation Montenegro, Serbia, and Rumania were declared entirely independent and a new state, Bulgaria, had been called into existence, though still slightly subject to the Porte. As a result of the treaty European Turkey was greatly reduced, its population having shrunk from seventeen millions to six millions. In other words eleven million people or more had been emancipated from Turkish control.

In spite of these advantages, the treaty of Berlin has been severely criticized on the ground that it contained seeds of future troubles. The treaty of Berlin in the words of prof. Gooch "Provided no permanent settlement of the tangled problem of the Balkans and most of these signatories left the German Capital smarting under sense of disappointment or humiliation, which brooded, ill for the tranquility of Europe. Turkey had lost half of her European dominions Rumania resented the restoration of Bessarbia to Russia. Bulgaria brooded regretfully over the spacious boundaries assigned to her by the defunct treaty of Sanstefano. Serbia lamented the transfer of Bosnia from the nervous grasp of Constantinople to the tighter grip of Hapsburg... and finally Russia saw the precious fruits of her struggles and sacrifices torn away from her by Beaconsfield and Andrassy."

The treaty completely flouted the principles of nationalism. Naturally this left Bulgaria, Serbia, Greece, Macedonia and Rumania dissatisfied. The leaders at Berlin committed a blunder by leaving the people of Macedonia under the control of Turkey. Its people would have been far happier had they formed a part of Bulgaria, owing to the rival ambitions of the great powers a part of Bulgaria. Owing to the rival ambitions of the great powers Macedonia's Christians were made to suffer.

Another mistake committed at the Berlin congress was relating to Bosnia and Herzegovina. The congress handed over their two provinces to Austria-Hungary to occupy and administer. This proved to be the main cause of discord between Serbia and Austria in subsequent years and contributed to the outbreak of World War I.

The handing over of province of Bessarbia to Russia made Rumania a bitter enemy of Russia.

The Treaty indicated a defeat for Russian prestige. The support extended by Bismarck to Austria on the question of Bosnia and Herzegovina greatly offended Russia. As a result she moved away from Germany. On the other hand Austria and Germany came closer.

104.5 EASTERN QUESTION AFTER 1878

The treaty of Berlin did not bring peace to the Balkan peninsula. Abundant source of trouble remained. Meanwhile important developments took place in the Balkan region.

104.5.1 BULGARIA

In 1885 Bulgaria was enlarged by the addition of eastern Rumelia. Bulgaria aspired to annex Macedonia, where, however she was to encounter many rivals, she only awaited a favorable opportunity to renounce her nominal connection with Turkey. The opportunity came in 1908. On October 5th of that year Bulgaria declared her independence, and the ruler assumed the title Tsar.

104.5.2 SERBIA

The Treaty of Berlin also recognized Serbia as an independent state in 1878. She proclaimed herself a kingdom in 1882. In 1885 she declared war against Bulgaria only to be badly defeated. The financial position was deplorable. In seven years the debt increased from seven million to three hundred million franc. Their ruler Milan was forced to abdicate. Then he was succeeded by his twelve year old son Alexander I. He was also mur-

dered in 1903. Then Peter I became the king. During his reign only Serbia took part in the Balkan wars.

104.5.3 GREECE

In 1896 the Greeks in Crete revolted against the Turkish sultan. Their cause was supported by Greece. In 1897 Greece declared war. But Greece was by defeated and was forced to cede certain parts of the Thessaly to Turkey and give up the project of the annexation of Crete.

104.6. THE TURKISH REVOLUTION OF 1908

The Eastern Question entered upon a new and startling phase in the summer of 1908. In July 1908 a swift and a peaceful revolution took place. The Young Turks, a revolutionary constitutional party, dominated by the political principles of Western Europe, seized control of the government. This party consisted of those who had been driven from Turkey by the despotism of the Sultan, Abdul Hamid II and were resident abroad chiefly in Paris. Its members desired the overthrow of the despotic, corrupt, and inefficient government, and the creation in its place a government with liberal views. Preparing their conspiracy in silence, they succeeded in drawing into it the Turkish army. Then at the ripe moment the army refused to obey the sultan's orders and the conspirators demanded the restoration of the constitution 1876. The sultan seeing the ominous defection of the army, complied at once with the demands of the young Turks restored on July 24, the constitution of 1876, and ordered for elections for a parliament which should meet in November. Thus an odious tyranny was instantly swept away. The revolution, completely successful and almost bloodless, was received with incredible enthusiasm through out the entire breadth of the sultans dominions. Both Muslims and Christians joined in jubilant celebrations of the release from intolerable conditions. The most astonishing feature was the complete subsidence of the racial and religious hatreds which had hitherto torn and ravaged the empire from one end to the other end. The revolution proved to be the most fraternal movement in modern history.

104.6.1 OPENING OF THE TURKISH PARLIAMENT

The new Turkish parliament met in December 1908. Four months later events occurred which threatened the abrupt termination of parliamentary government. A counter-revolution broke out. This, however, was shortly suppressed, the sultan, Abdul Humid II was deposed and the young Turks succeeded in reasserting their authority.

104.6.2 THE FAILURE OF YOUNG TURKS

The young Turks were now in a position to carry out their policy. From the very beginning they failed. They did not rise to the expectations of the people. They did not live up to the principles they professed. They made no attempt to introduce the spirit of justice or fair play toward the various elements of their highly composite empire. Instead of seeking to apply the principles of liberty, equality, and fraternity, they resorted to autocratic government, to domination by a single race. The Turks determined to keep power absolutely in their own hands by any means. In the very first elections to parliament they manipulated in such a way to have a majority over all other races combined. They did not wish to divide power with the Christian Greeks and Armenians or Arabs; their policy was one of Turkification. They did not take any action against the criminals of the Adana massacres in which over thirty thousand Armenian Christians were slaughtered. The Armenian population was thus alienated from them. They tried to suppress the privileges enjoyed by orthodox Greek Church.

Thus they offended the Greeks. They went a step further, the Albanian Muslims enjoyed a certain degree of autonomy. The Turks decided to suppress this autonomy and to make the Albanians submit in all matters to the authorities at Constantinople. But the Albanians were not ready to submit they took up arms against the Turks. For many years the fight continued between Turks and Albanians. But the Turks failed miserably and were not successful in bringing Albanians under their control.

Thus only a few years of Young Turk rule were necessary to create a highly critical situation. The disaffected elements multiplied. They failed to establish peace and amity in the Turkish empire. They could not bridge the gap among various races lived in the empire. The young Turks from the beginning failed as reformers because they were untrue to their promises. Their failure led to war in the Balkans and the war in the Balkans led to the European war.

104.7 ANNEXATION OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA BY AUSTRIA HUNGARY

Taking advantage of the Turkish revolution of 1908, Austria annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina as a move to check the growing Serbian aggressiveness. Serbia was provoked because she wanted their two provinces for herself. The Austrian annexation of these two provinces had far-reaching consequences on subsequent events relating to Balkan states.

104.8 THE TURKO-ITALIAN WAR OF 1911-1912

Taking advantage of the disaffection of Christian subjects, Italy invaded the Turkish province of Tripoli and Cyrenaica. The war would have prolonged had it not been for the intervention of the Balkan league. The Balkan league was formed in 1912 and was getting ready to attack the Turkish Empire. Finding herself confronted with two enemies - the Balkan league powers and Italy - Turkey sued for peace with Italy in October 1912. According to the treaty of Lausanne, Italy received Tripoli from Turkey. C.D. Hazen states that the great significance lay in the fact that it began again the process, arrested since 1878, of the violent dismemberment of the Turkish Empire.

104.9 BALKAN STATES

Following the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary in 1908 swift development took place in the Balkan states, which led to the outbreak of World War-I.

104.9.1 SERBIA

The state, which was very much affected by the annexation, was Serbia. Annexation was the violation of the treaty of Berlin. For years the Serbians had entertained the ambition of uniting Serbia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Montenegro, all peopled by members of the same Serbian race, thus restoring the Serbian empire of the middle ages, and gaining access to the sea. But all these ambitions were thwarted by Austria-Hungary. The relations were strained between these two states.

104.9.2 BALKAN LEAGUE

The Berlin treaty also did not solve the problem of the Christians who were in Turkish Empire. They continued to suffer under Turkish rule; the Young Turks also adopted the policy of Turkification. As a result the Balkan states started thinking in terms of establishing some sort of a federation. But this process of integration was not easy because the relations among various races living in Balkans such as Greeks, Serbs and Bulgarians were not cordial. Despite this ill feeling these races obliged to resolve their mutual differences and establish Balkan federation. The lead in this regard was taken by Serbia and Bulgaria who reached an understanding regarding Macedonia. Likewise the Greeks also concluded a pact with Bulgaria on the issue of Greece. Thus then formed an union to fight against Turkey. Later on Montenegro also joined the union.

104.9.1 THE FIRST BALKAN WAR (1912)

It was the common hostility of Serbia, Bulgaria, Greece, and Montenegro towards Turkey which obliged these nationalities to form Balkan league despite their differences. They wanted to establish independent states by throwing off the yoke of Turkish empire.

The Balkan league declared war on Turkey. Within three weeks of declaration of war they succeeded in establishing their control over Macedonia and occupied the port of Salonika. The victorious armies of Bulgaria even reached near Constantinople the capital of Turkey. As a result of this war, Turkey almost lost the whole of her European empire with the exception of Constantinople, and Adrianople. In December 1912 a conference was held at London to resolve the issue. However, on account of differences between Bulgaria and Turkey over Adrianople, no settlement was reached. As a result again the war started. The Balkan league defeated the Turkish army and succeeded in establishing control over Adrianople. Within a few weeks Turkey lost much of its territory and therefore agreed to conclude treaty.

104.9.4 THE TREATY OF LONDON (May 1913)

The Treaty of London was signed by which Turkey ceded most of the territories that lay in the west of the line drawn from Eons on the Aegean Sea to Midia on the Black sea. The island of Crete was ceded to Great Britain. Greece also acquired the southern part of Macedonia and Salonika. Serbia got the southern part of Macedonia. Bulgaria received Thrace and a part of the Aegean coast. The Turkish Empire shrank considerably in size after this treaty. Unfortunately, the great powers such as Germany and Austria-Hungary did not come to her rescue. Of course Russia felt happy over the victories of Balkan states against Turkey. Unfortunately Austria-Hungary and Germany compelled Serbia to relinquish some Adriatic ports to Turkey.

The victors, who had been held together against a common enemy Turkey, began to quarrel over the division of spoils the mutual jealousy and greed came into full play. The difference cropped up between Greece and Bulgaria over Salonika. Serbia was allowed to expand southward, but it was barred from extending up to Adriatic sea by the creation of the independent state of Albania bordering the Adriatic. Consequently Serbia was land locked. Bulgaria insisted on having largest territory. As a result Serbia, Greece and Rumania joined hands against Bulgaria..

The significance of the war was that the spirit of nationalism was rising to a high pitch among the Balkan states. There was a conspicuous decline in the Ottoman empire. The situation in the Balkans remained highly volatile. Any small incident might have international repercussions.

104.9.5 SECOND BALKAN WAR (1913)

In course of time these differences grew so sharp that Bulgaria decided to invade Serbia on 29, June 1913, Greece and Rumania immediately extended support to Serbia. Even Turkey found in this new development a golden opportunity and joined hands with these countries against Bulgaria. Montenegro also joined Serbia.

The second Balkan war lasted for about a month. In July 1913 the Turks recaptured Adrianople. The allies' invaded Bulgaria. They conquered silistria and penetrated close to the capital Sofia. King Ferdinand of Bulgaria soon realized that it was a hopeless situation and agreed to share the spoils with other Balkan states.

104.9.6 TREATY OF BUCHAREST (1913)

By the Treaty of Bucharest signed in Aug. 1913, Serbia was given the greater part of Macedonia; Greece was allotted Crète, southern Macedonia (including salonika) and western Thrace. Bulgaria got a bit of Macedonia and central Thrace down to the Aegean sea. However it ceded Dobjrudja to Rumania and surrendered Adrianople to the Ottoman Empire. All the territorial changes were made at the cost of Bulgaria, which had foolishly started the war. Although Turkey regained Adrianople, she found herself finally deprived of the bulk of her Europeans territories. Her European possession after the Treaty of Bucharest consisted of just Constantinople, Gallipolis peninsula and the province of Adrianople (Eastern Thrace)

104.9.7 RESULTS OF THE BALKAN WARS

The Balkan wars of 1912 and 1913 had far reaching consequences. The map of Europe was reshaped with the emergence and expansion of Balkan countries.

1. It considerably weakened the position of Turkey.
2. these wars immensely benefited Serbia insofar as she almost doubled her territory and population.
3. Greece was also immensely benefited by the Treaty of Bucharest. She acquired extensive territory.
4. Rumania also made considerable gains at the cost of Bulgaria.
5. Montenegro was also benefited as she received western Macedonia.
6. The Balkan wars proved costly in terms of money and casualties. Even after the war large number of people died of hunger and famine.

7. The two Balkan wars witnessed considerable fluctuation in the fortunes of Bulgaria. In the first Balkan war Bulgaria made considerable gains, but she was deprived most of these gains in the treaty of Bucharest. So Bulgaria was eager to take revenge on Serbia and to acquire Macedonia for itself.
8. The treaty of Bucharest which brought the second Balkan war to an end failed to satisfy any of the Balkan states and gave rise to a sense of dissatisfaction among them, thus led to mutual conflicts among the states of Balkans and encouraged the European rulers to take keen interest in the peninsula. The peace concluded after the treaty of Bucharest was however a brief one. The prophecies of those who predicted that a general European war would start in the Balkan Peninsula came true. Bismarck had said; "I shall not see the world war, but you will, and it will start in the near East." Thus prof. Hazen has rightly stated that the Balkan wars of 1912 and 1913 were a prelude to the European war of 1914.

104.10 LET US SUM UP

After the Compromise Treaty signed between Austria and Hungary in 1867 the other small kingdoms like Bohemia also aspired for a status equal to that of Hungary. Though Austria promised Bohemia, but did not fulfil the same. In Hungary also there was a strong opposition to the Austrian dominance. In spite of this opposition Austria succeeded in establishing her despotic rule over Hungary.

The Eastern Question in 1875 came to the forefront with the outbreak of revolt in Bosnia and Herzegovina. After this Turkey faced a series of problems. The Bulgarian atrocities drew the attention of all European powers. Russia took the lead to save the Balkan states and fought a war with Turkey in 1877-78. Russia was victorious and concluded the Treaty of Sanstefano. The other European powers did not tolerate the dominance of Russia in the Turkish Empire. As a result they brought pressure upon Russia for the revision of the treaty. Thus Berlin treaty was signed in 1878. In this Treaty Russia did not receive all the territories, which she had been promised at the Treaty of Sanstefano. Therefore Russia was disappointed. A great blunder was committed by the Great powers by permitting Austria-Hungary to occupy and administer Bosnia and Herzegovina. This decision led to many problems in the Balkan states. Bulgaria was humiliated at the congress of Berlin.

The annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1908 by Austria-Hungary led to swift developments in Balkan states. Now the Balkan states de-

cided to unite and fight against Turkey in order to free the Christians from the control of the Turkish Sultan. They formed a league. They jointly waged a war against Turkey in 1912. In the first Balkan war Balkan states were victorious. Turkey was completely expelled from Europe. Only Constantinople remained under her control. But the second Balkan war was fought among the Balkan states over the division of the spoils of the war. Bulgaria was defeated by other Balkan states. Bulgaria lost many territories. After this the dissatisfaction and rivalry continued among Balkan states, which finally led to the outbreak of World War I.

104.11 MODEL QUESTIONS

1. Describe the events which led to the summoning of the Congress of Berlin in 1878.
2. Critically examine the work of the Congress of Berlin.
3. Briefly describe First and Second Balkan wars. Point out the results.
4. Examine the causes and effects of the two Balkan wars. How far these Balkan wars were responsible for the outbreak of World War I in 1914.

104.12 BOOKS FOR FURTHER STUDY

Craig, G.A	:	<i>Europe since 1815. London 1966.</i>
Ketelbey, C.D.M.	:	<i>A History of Modern Times from 1789, Bomlay 1976</i>
Grant and Temperly	:	<i>Europe in the 19th and 20th century</i>
Hazen, C.D.	:	<i>History of Europe.</i>

Prof. Shivanna

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**Unit-105 EXPANSION OF EUROPE –IN AFRICA, ASIA
AND PACIFIC**

STRUCTURE

- 105.0 Objectives
- 105.1 Introduction
- 105.2 Factors responsible for European Expansion
- 105.3 The partition of Africa
 - 105.3.1 The Congo Free State
 - 105.3.2 England and Africa
 - 105.3.3 France and Africa
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 - 105.3.6 Spain and Africa
 - 105.3.7 Portugal and Africa
- 105.4 Expansion of Europe in Asia and Pacific
 - 105.4.1 The Far East
 - 105.4.2 Central Asia
 - 105.4.3 South Asia
- 105.5 Impact of the European Expansion
- 105.6 Let us sum up
- 105.7 Glossary
- 105.8 Model questions
- 105.9 Books for further study.

105.0. OBJECTIVES

By reading this unit you will be able to acquaint with:

- * the factors that contributed for the European expansion towards the close of the Nineteenth Century
- * scramble for Africa amongst England, France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Spain and Portugal.
- * expansion of European countries in Central Asia, Far East, South Asia and other places in Pacific.
- * the exploitation of these colonies by European countries.
- * Impact of European expansion on the life of the people.

105.1 INTRODUCTION

The European expansion actually could be traced to the 15th century itself. Between 15th and 17th centuries the European countries established colonies in America and Asia. Britain, France, Portugal, Spain and Holland showed interest in establishing colonies. But in the first half of eighteenth century there was a change in the attitude towards the possession of colonies. Many leaders in Europe spoke about the futility of establishing colonies. As a result of this disinterestedness many colonies were lost.

France lost her colonies in North America after the seven years war. Britain lost 13 colonies in America after the American war of Independence between 1776 and 1783. Spain lost her colonies in South America during the early 19th century. So around the first half of the 19th century the European countries were tired of establishing new colonies. Thus the period of old colonialism ended.

However, during the last two decades of the 19th century, European powers again showed interest in acquiring colonies. Thus began the period of "New Imperialism". Many colonial societies were established in Europe to encourage the acquisition of new colonies. Merchants, traders, adventurers, capitalists and industrialists showed eagerness in the establishment of colonies in Africa and Asia. Even Disraeli, who had spoken against imperialism, began to evince keen interest in 1872 in reviving imperialism. In France Gambetta and Jules Ferry argued about the benefits of establishing colonies.

In course of time Bismarck also yielded to the demands of his countrymen for establishing colonies in Africa and Asia.

105.2 FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR EUROPEAN EXPANSION

It is necessary to mention various factor that contributed to the rise of imperialism towards the close of the 19th century and the beginning of 20th century.

The exploration of the Continent of Africa by Living Stone and Stanley led to the establishment of colonies in Africa by the European powers.

During the last quarter of the 19th century that many in Europe began to think that any part of the world could be reached. The improvements in the means of transport and communication made this task easy. Steam ships began to sail across from one continent to another. Introduction of Railway system also altered transportation system. Links were established with different places. New inventions and weapons make it possible for the western powers to conquer many places in Africa and Asia.

It may be said that the foremost factor in the establishment of colonies in Asia and Africa was the economic factor. Because they hoped to procure raw materials from these areas for their industries and also markets for their finished goods. The industrialists accumulated much wealth as a result of industrial revolution.

These capitalists looked towards Africa and Asia to invest their wealth and get more profits. They established various industries in the colonies and made rich profits. Many European powers wanted lands to rehabilitate their surplus population which could not be supported by the resources available in the country. Especially Germany and Japan wanted to accommodate the excess population by acquiring colonies. Many European powers believed it was their duty to civilize the backward people of Asia and Africa. It was argued by the various European powers that they have been ordained by God to civilize the backward people.

The acquisition of colonies came to be regarded as a symbol of prestige and national glory. Africa being the second largest continent on the earth easily provided enough opportunities for European adventurers for exploration.

The political conditions in Asia and Africa also provided an opportunity for the various European powers to establish colonies.

105.3 THE PARTITION OF AFRICA

Africa being the second largest Continent on the earth, easily provided enough opportunities for European adventurers for exploration. The political conditions of Asia and Africa also provided an opportunity for the various European powers to establish colonies.

The process of colonisation of Africa started in the 19th century. Till then very little was known about Africa, which was popularly known as the Dark Continent. This Continent enjoys a wide variety of climates. It is having deserts and forests. The desert of Sahara is extremely hot, while in the south of Sahara there are dense forests.

About the middle of the nineteenth century the darkness of the "Dark Continent" began to disappear. Many explorers penetrated deep into the interior of the Continent. Among these explorers two names particularly were very important in the history of African exploration ie, David Livingstone and Stanley. David Livingstone, a scotch missionary and traveller, began his African exploration career and continued it until his death in 1873. He traced the course of the Zambezi River of the upper Congo and the region round about Lakes Tanganyika and Nyasa. He opened up new country to the world.

His explorations caught the attention of Europe, and when on one of his journeys, Europe thought that he was lost or dead, and an expedition was sent out to find him. It was under the direction of Stanley an expedition was sent. Stanley succeeded in tracing Livingstone and bringing back to England.

105.3.1 THE CONGO FREE STATE

An important feature of this appropriation of Africa by Europe was the foundation of the Congo Free State. The exploration of the African Continent attracted the attention of Leopold II, the king of Belgium. He convened an international conference for the purpose of spreading Christianity in the uncivilized Continent of Africa in 1876. He appointed Stanley as his agent and financed his voyages.

In 1879 he was sent out to carry on the work he had already began. Hitherto an explorer, he now became, in addition an organizer and state builder. Stanley explored the Congo region. During the next four or five years, 1879-1884 he signed treaties with native chiefs and established trading centres there. The French too were interested in spreading their influence over that region. They also signed treaties with other native chieftains. The river Congo became the dividing line, and France got the northern part and the Belgians the Southern. The Belgian Congo was called the Congo Free State and king Leopold established his control over it. In 1908 the Belgian king

handed over the administration of the Congo Free State to the Belgian parliament. The new Belgian Government introduced several, economic and educational reforms in the Congo Free State. Soon other European powers like England, France, Germany and Italy entered in the race for acquisitions of control over certain areas of Africa on the pretext of civilizing the uncivilized people of the Congo Free State.

105.3.2 ENGLAND AND AFRICA

In the scramble of Africa, England made the maximum gains and established her control over many places in Africa. The person who helped Britain to gain lion's share of Africa was Cecil Rhodes. Cecil Rhodes went to Africa as a young man to make a fortune. He entered the Cape Colony and made fortune. He setup British colonies in South Africa and helped Britain to occupy Rhodesia and Nyasaland from the natives and Cape Colony from the Dutch. In 1885 Britain established her protectorate over Bechunaland, Gold coast and Sierra Leone were captured in 1886 and 1889 respectively. In 1890 Britain hastily organized Northern and southern Rhodesia. In the east and west, the British trading companies afforded protection to Uganda, to Kenya and to Nigeria. Britain acquired Somaliland and conquered Sudan in 1898. In 1899-1900 as a result of their victory in the Boer war the British annexed the Orange Free State and Transval. In 1909 these two states were merged with Cape Colony and Natal states to create the union of South Africa. In brief England established her control over GoodHope, Natal, Transvaal, Rhodesia, Egypt, certain parts of Sudan, British Somaliland, Nigeria, Gold Coast and Sierra Leone.

Egypt

Egypt, a seat of ancient civilization, was conquered by the Turks and became a part of the Turkish empire in 1517. It remained under the control of the Sultan. But in 1806 he appointed Mehemet Ali as the Viceroy of Egypt. But soon he made himself absolute master of the country. He obtained the important concession that the right to rule as viceroy should be hereditary in his family. The title was later changed to that of Khedive.

The fifth ruler of this family was Ismail. It was under him that the Suez Canal was completed, under the direction of a French engineer Ferdinand de Lesseps. This Khedive plunged into the most reckless extravagance. As a result the Egyptian debt rose heavily.

England taking advantage of the bad financial position of the ruler of Egypt, tried to extend her control over Egypt by offering her loan. This provided an opportunity to England to exercise control over income and expenditure of Egypt and thus interfere in the internal affairs of Egypt. When Ismail

of Egypt tried to protest against the control, both England and France, pressurized the Sultan of Turkey to dismiss Ismail from the Viceroyalty of Egypt and appoint his son Tewfiq as the Viceroy, who ruled from 1879 to 1892. The new Khedive did not protest against the Dual control, but certain elements of the population did. The leader of the group was Arabi Pasha. The slogan of this native movement was "Egypt for Egyptians". Khedive could not suppress this movement. Therefore Great Britain decided to interfere and crush the revolt. In the fresh disturbances which broke out in Egypt about 50 Europeans were killed. In retaliation against this the British carried out bombardment of Alexandria. Thus the financial intervention was followed by military intervention. France refused to take part in this military intervention. Finally the British troops under General Wolseley captured Arabi on September 13, 1882 and immediately seized Cairo. Arabi was sent to Ceylon. Thereafter England became the de facto ruler of Egypt. In order to avoid international complications, especially any conflict with France, the British Government decided neither to annex nor to proclaim a British protectorate. It decided to assume the position of "adviser" to the Khedive. A British force remained in Egypt, the 'Occupation' continued and advice was compulsory. England began in earnest a work of reconstruction and reform which was carried forward under the guidance of Lord Cromer who was British Consul General in Egypt until 1907.

Egypt possessed a dependency to the south namely Sudan, a vast region in the upper Nile. Its capital was Khartoum. This province, long oppressed by Egypt, was in full process of revolt. It found a chief in a man called the Mahdi. Under his leadership the troops of Egypt were driven out of Sudan. England which was already controlling the affairs of Egypt was in a dilemma as to what step should be taken. The dilemma was whether to suppress the revolt in Sudan and preserve it for Egypt or to abandon it. Gladstone the then prime minister, determined to abandon Sudan. Even then it had to free the troops which were imprisoned in Khartoum. In order to free these troops an expedition was sent under General Gordon. Unfortunately when he reached Khartoum, he was defeated by the troops of Mahdi and was imprisoned along with his troops. Another expedition was sent out in September 1884. It reached Khartoum on January, 28, 1885 only to find the flag of Mahdi floating over it. Only two days before the place had been stormed and Gordon and his eleven thousand men massacred. Public opinion held that Gladstone was responsible and as a result his ministry was quickly overthrown. After a few years again England decided to conquer. It wanted to avenge the death of Gordon and also to protect the national honour. In 1896 an Anglo-Egyptian army was sent into Sudan under General Kitchener.

He succeeded in conquering Sudan. Thus Sudan was reconquered. It was jointly controlled both by Egypt and England.

Egypt and the Sudan were practically declared annexed to the British empire in 1914. Egypt was declared a "protected state". This protectorate was destined, however to end in 1922.

Fashoda Incident.

After the occupation of Sudan by British troops, the French troops also came there. Both the troops clashed at Fashoda. It appeared that a war would break out. But the crisis was averted by the timely action of the French prime minister. Subsequently Britain and France came to an understanding about their "spheres of influence" in North Africa. Britain was allowed to occupy Egypt and Sudan while France was to have her sphere of influence in Morocco

105.3.3 FRANCE AND AFRICA

The French colonization of Africa began in the mid-seventeenth century with the occupation of certain parts of western coast of Africa. In the mid-nineteenth century many people came from France and settled in Algeria. Soon Algeria began to be regarded as an extension of France. France seized Tunis in 1881 and made it her protectorate. In 1889 France established her protectorate over Madagascar. In 1891 and 1892 she conquered Ivory coast and Dahomey respectively. Thereafter France moved northward and reached Lake Chad in 1897. She also established her control over the desert of Sahara and succeeded in establishing a common link with her colonies. France also captured Senegal and Morocco.

105.3.4 GERMANY AND AFRICA

Germany, which for long was discouraged by Bismarck from embarking on colonial ventures, also took keen interest in Africa. Germany tried to capture as much land in Africa as possible without embroiling itself with the neighbours. The rapid industrial development of Germany forced her to deviate from her professed policy. Germany acquired 60 thousand square miles in east Africa. The man who was responsible for this large acquisition was Karl Peters. He signed treaties with many native chiefs. Between 1884 and 1890 Germany established colonies in Togoland, Cameroon, East Africa and South West Africa.

105.3.5 ITALY AND AFRICA

Italy also staked its claim to East Africa. She obtained Eritrea and Somaliland along the Red sea coast and the Indian ocean respectively. Italy tried to conquer Ethiopia, but they suffered a defeat at the hands of the natives at Adowa. It was only in 1911-12 that Italy acquired Libya and Tripoli after a war with Turkey.

105.3.6 SPAIN AND AFRICA

Spain acquired a part of Morocco, Canary Islands, Rio De Oro and Ria DeMuni.

105.3.7 PORTUGAL AND AFRICA

Portugal established control over Angola situated to the south of Belgian Congo. She also set up the colony of Mozambique.

105.4 EXPANSION IN ASIA AND PACIFIC

The political conditions in Asia were also favourable for European powers to establish their hegemony there. The socio-economic conditions in these Asian countries provided a golden opportunity to exploit the people.

105.4.1 THE FAR EAST

The process of colonization which began towards the close of the fifteenth century, was accelerated by the middle of the nineteenth century in Asia. The Manchu empire in China was rapidly declining during the middle of the 19th century. It was over the opium smuggling by the British traders that the war broke out with China in 1840. For a long time the ships of the British East India Company were unloading chests of opium on the Chinese coast. The Manchu Government issued an imperial order banning this trade. However, with the support of corrupt Chinese officials, the British traders continued their smuggling of opium. When the emperor took steps to prevent this smuggling of opium, the British became angry. With the support of the British Government, the ships of British East India company bombarded the Chinese ports in south China. China found it very difficult to defend those ports from foreign attack. It agreed to sign a treaty with the British. The treaty of Nanking was signed in 1842. Thus the first opium war was over. According to the terms of the treaty, China agreed to cede Hongkong and open five Chinese ports for British trade. Further more she agreed to an

indemnity for the loss suffered by the British company. China signed similar treaties with France, Belgium, the Netherlands and U.S.A.

In course of time, many other western powers such as Russia and Germany became interested in establishing trade connections. The second opium war began (1856-58) when a British ship carrying contraband was attacked and a French missionary was killed in the interior of China. The French emperor, Napoleon III, suggested to Britain a joint military expedition to teach a lesson to the Chinese. The Anglo-French fleets bombarded the port of Canton and other Chinese ports. China was not in a position to continue the war against the combined forces of England and France. Finally the Imperial Government of China agreed to conclude another treaty with Britain and France. Thus the war came to an end by signing the treaty of Tienstain in 1858. By this treaty the Imperial Government threw open eleven more Chinese ports for foreign trade, granted extra territorial rights and paid war indemnity. Opium trade was legalised and the traders were allowed to carry on opium trade in China. She was also forced to sign similar treaties with other powers like Russia and Germany. All these powers were able to establish their consular office in all the ports of China (Canton, Foochow, Hongkong, Amoy, Ningpo and many other ports). Subsequently the Chinese emperor received their ambassadors in his imperial court at Peking. Thus the weakness of China was exploited to the maximum extent by foreign powers during the second half of the 19th century. It fell a prey to the foreigners. It was a fine opportunity for the Western powers to establish their spheres of influence by conquering a number of dependencies of China. Thus France conquered Cochin-China, Cambodia, Tonkin and Annam. Britain established its influence in the Yangtze valley. She conquered Burma also. China recognized the British control over Burma in 1886. Russia was also benefited. She succeeded in extending her influence over Manchuria. In 1895 a war was fought between China and Japan. China suffered a humiliating defeat at the hands of Japan. The war came to an end by the treaty of Shimonoseki. By this treaty she secured Formosa and other lands. Germany acquired areas like Shantung. The western powers were not happy with Japan's victory. They became jealous of her acquisitions. Therefore they demanded the revision of the treaty of Shimonoseki. As a result of this, much of what Japan had secured after Sino-Japanese war was lost. From this fact it is understood that the European powers were not happy with Japan's rise in Asia. In the Far East Russia's influence increased and it became very active there. She built Trans-Siberian railway upto Vladivostok. She recovered port Arthur from China and some concessions in Manchuria. Britain obtained a lease on Chinese harbour Wei-Hai-wei. The French obtained railway contracts and extended control over the Bay of Kwang-chow-

wan. The Germans obtained a lease on Kiachow Bay from china for 99 years. Thus china was completely under the control of foreigners by the end of 19th Century. They fully exploited the weakness of China and made gains at her cost. The exploitation of China greatly enraged the patriotic people. This dominance of the foreigners was soon met with the opposition of a group called Boxers. They were afraid that country would fall into the hands of foreigners and therefore they revolted. The rebellion was directed against the foreigners. Many Christian missionaries and foreign nationals were killed. The Boxers threatened the lives of foreign national and most of them fled to the Chinese capital to take shelter in their respective embassies. All their embassies were surrounded by Boxers. For six weeks the siege continued and it led to a joint expedition by five powers.(Britain, Russia, France, Germany and Italy) supported by Japan and U.S.A. for the purpose of relieving the siege. The joint military expedition was sent. It succeeded in suppressing the revolt. The Manchu Government was forced to pay a compensation of £ 67,000,000 plus additional reparation for the murder of the Japanese chancellor and German minister. China would have been partitioned by the victorious Allies, if U.S.A. had not advocated "Open Door Policy".

105.4.2 CENTRAL ASIA

In central Asia, Russia and Britain tried to establish their spheres of influence. Russia after her setback in the congress of Berlin, began to look forward to the Middle East and Far East for colonization. Russia occupied Tashkent, Samark and and Bokhara in the later half of the nineteenth century. Russia also wanted to bring Afghanistan under her influence, but her plans were foiled by the British. The interests of the two imperial powers also clashed in Persia. However ultimately in 1907 Russia and England reached an agreement on spheres of influence in Persia. While the northern part of Persia was placed under the Russian sphere of influence, the southern part was reserved for the British.

105.4.3 SOUTH ASIA

It was during the Mughal rule in sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the Europeans arrived in India. The Portuguese, Dutch, the French and the English came as traders. However, by the middle of the 18th century these European companies thought of establishing political power in India. The rivalry which was going on in Europe amongst European powers, also echoed in India. The rivalry in India took place between two great European powers, the French and British East India companies. As a result of three Carnatic wars which were fought between 1740 and 1763 the French power

in India was declined and the British gained an upperhand. There was no unity among the Indian rulers. This provided an opportunity to the British to establish an Empire in India. Robert Clive who had played an important role in the defeat of the French in the Carnatic wars was entrusted with the task of dealing with Nawab-siraj-ud-daula of Bengal who had ill treated the English. Clive prepared a plot with the Indian traitors, He gauged clearly the political conditions in Bengal. He won over to his side Mir Jafar. With Mir Jafar's (commander-in-chief of Bengal's army) help Clive defeated Nawab's army in the famous battle of Plassey in 1757. Afterwards again Mir Kasim the new Nawab of Bengal made an attempt to oust the Britishers from Bengal. A battle was fought at Buxar in 1764, by taking the help of Nawab of Oudh and the Mughal emperor. The combined armies were easily defeated by the British. Thus the company servants became supreme lords of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. Afterward it became easy for the Britishers to conquer the remaining parts of India. Many Governor-Generals succeeded in defeating the native rulers and incorporated their kingdoms into the British Empire. Thus during the times of Warren Hastings, Cornwallis, Lord Wellesley, Lord Hastings and Lord Dalhousie much of the Indian territory was conquered. Lord Dalhousie's imperial policies resulted in the conquest of Punjab and Burma. Before the middle of 19th century the British had practically controlled the whole of India. In 1857 an attempt was made by the Indians to expel the Britishers from India. But they were not successful. The revolt of 1857 compelled the British Government to take over the responsibility of governing India from the British East India Company. Accordingly after Queen's Proclamation in 1858, the authority of the company was transferred to the British Crown.

105.5 IMPACT OF THE EUROPEAN EXPANSION

There are two important views expressed about the results of imperialism. According to one view it greatly contributed to the civilizing of the backward people of these regions and considerably improved their living standards. The various powers who established colonies, established there schools and colleges, constructed roads and railways, built canals and bridges, improved sanitation and health, promoted trade and commerce, provided an efficient system of law and administration, etc. which greatly benefited the natives. According to another view the European powers exploited the colonies. These extreme views contain only partial truth. Generally the impact could be noticed on the political, economic social and cultural life of the people.

In the political sphere the rule of the European powers in colonies contributed for the growth of political consciousness. The western powers tried to introduce western political institutions in Asia and Africa. Their rule exposed the colonial people to the ideals of nationalism, democracy, constitutionalism etc. All this strengthened their faith in democratic institutions. As far as the economic impact of expansion was concerned, it, led to the development of modern industry in Asia and Africa. Thus it paved the way for the industrialization of these countries. But these colonies were exploited by the western powers. They tried to import most of the raw materials from countries of Africa and Asia and dumped their finished goods in their markets, As a result the wealth of these countries was drained away and they were rendered economically poor.

European expansion had its impact on social and cultural life of the people of colonies. It gave a serious setback to the religions of the colonies because the Christian missionaries tried to convert the natives to Christianity by offering them various economic benefits. Further the European imperialist attitude resulted in social segregation, because the European rulers considered themselves as superior to the Asian and African people. They asserted the superiority over the native and enacted discriminatory laws against the local people. This policy of racial segregation greatly affected the life of the natives.

The imperialist rule led to the rise of slavery because the European rulers resorted to the practice of selling and purchasing of slaves as personal belongings. The imperialist policy often resulted in clashes between the imperialist powers and the local people which resulted in enormous loss of life and property. It resulted in the untold misery of the people.

The imperialism reached its highest watermark before the out break of the Great war. After the Great war the Western Allies divided among themselves the colonial territories of Germany in Africa and the Far East.

From the above description it is understood that the imperialism left deep impact on Asia and Africa in several spheres.

105.6 LET US SUMUP.

By the beginning of the twentieth century Africa was partitioned among various European nations. Similarly in Asia also many countries came under the control of western powers. Belgium conquered Congo region in Africa. Afterwards England established her control over Good hope, Natal, Transval, Rhodesia, Egypt, certain parts of Sudan, British Somaliland, Nigeria, Gold coast and Sierra Leone. Similarly France acquired Algeria, Tunis, Madagascar, Sahara desert. Senegal and Morocco in Africa. Germany established

colonies in Togoland, Cameroon, East Africa and South west Africa. Italy acquired Eritrea and Somaliland. Spain established her authority over a part of Morocco, Canary Islands, Rio De Oro and Rio De Muni. Portugal established control over Angola and Mozambique.

In the Far East also European powers established their authority over China. Great Britain, Russia, France, Germany, Italy and Japan established their spheres of influence in China. In central Asia Tashkent, Samarkhand and Bokhara were occupied by Russia. Afghanistan remained as a buffer state between Russia and England. Both Russia and England established spheres of influence in Persia. In south Asia England conquered India. Many other European powers also acquired a few colonies in India. Srilanka also came under the control of England. These colonies both in Africa and Asia were exploited by the European powers.

105.7 GLOSSARY

khedive: Title assumed by the Viceroy of Egypt.

105.8 MODEL QUESTIONS

1. Give an account of the partition of Africa among various European nations.
2. Explain the colonization of Asia by European countries in the nineteenth century.
3. Describe the impact of western imperialism on Asia and Africa.

10.9 BOOKS FOR FURTHER STUDY

C.J.H. Hayes, *Contemporary Europe Since 1870*, Delhi 1981.

J.A.R. Marriot, *A History of Europe from 1815 to 1939* Delhi 1979.

P.C. Thomas, *History of Europe (1789-1945)*

C.D. Hazen Modern *Europe Since 1789* Delhi, 1989

B.V.Rao. *History of Modern Europe 1789-1960*, Delhi 1985.

Prof. Shivanna

[illegible]

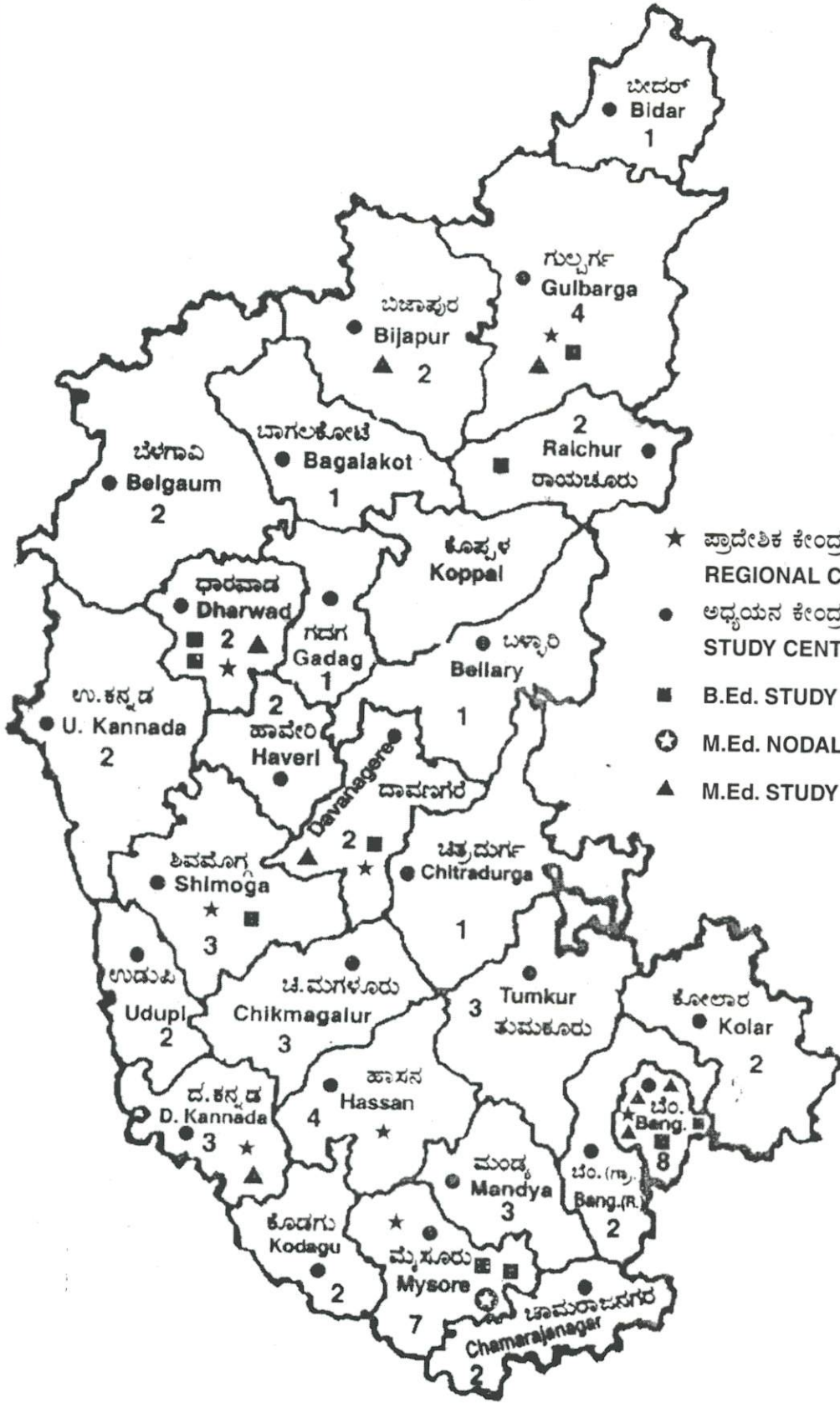
NOTE

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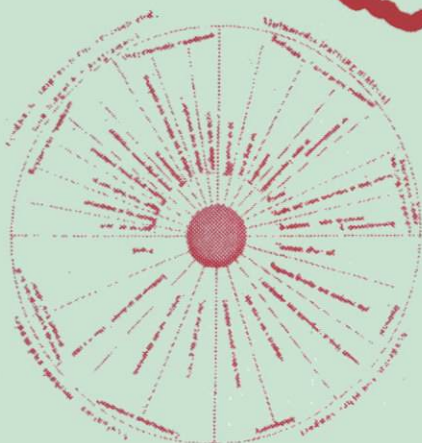
NOTE

ಕರಾಮುವಿ/ಸಿಪಾವಿ/4-806/2006-2007 ದಿನಾಂಕ: 19-5-2007

ಮುದ್ರಕರು : ಕುಸುಮ ಪ್ರಿಂಟರ್ಸ್, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು - 53. 2100 ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು.
ಒಳಪುಟ : ಎಂ.ಪಿ.ಎಂ. 60 ಜಿ.ಎಸ್.ಎಂ. 15.2 ಕೆ.ಜಿ., ರೂಪುಟ : 170 ಜಿ.ಎಸ್.ಎಂ. ಆರ್ಟಿಕಲ್, ಕ್ರಮಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : 1 ರಿಂದ 2100



- ★ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳು - 08
REGIONAL CENTRES
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INSTRUCTIONAL SYSTEM

